LEASON'S GLUT OF

Finale of the Fenian Fizzle.

The Battle of Trout River.

The Brotherhood Coming Home.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

The Battle of Trout River-Full Particulars-The Soll of Canada only Invaded for Five Hundred Vards-Remarkably Short Stay of the Invaders-Their Arms Taken Away by the United States Authorities.

MALONE, May 27 .- General Starr, of Cincinnati, at 7 o'clock this morning, crossed the line at Trout river and advanced with his command, numbering not more than three hundred stragglers included, about five hundred yards, when he deployed on the right and left of the road, his extreme right resting on Trout He had not occupied this position long when the British troops and Canadian militia emerged from the woods a little in front, and on the other side of the Fenians. Line of battle was at once formed by the British, and a sharp steady fire was opened on the Fenians. There was at the time a small rail fence in front of the latter, which was immediately converted into a sort of a stockade. The Fenians, who had been told by General Starr to keep up a steady fire for ten minutes, obeyed the orders, and stopped the advance of the British. Before the expiration of the ten minutes, the Canadian troops, far outnumbering the Fenians, made a movement as if they intended to flank and capture the invaders, when General Starr formed what may be called a rear guard, and a retreat was ordered. The British continued firing, pressing the Fenians, who managed to maintain comparatively good order until they reached the United States line, when a parting volley was given the British, and the "battle" of Trout river was over.

Who commanded the British troops is not known. On the Fenian side, under General Starr, were Colonel Robert Cullen, Aid-de-Camp, of Hamilton, Ohio; Major William O'Keefe, Aidde-Camp; Major William H. Shanngins, Inspec-tor-General; Major Daniel Sharp, Quartermaster, of Rochester; Colonel William L. Thompson of Albany, Colonel M. O'Neill of Philadelphia, Colonel Smith of Buffalo, Colonel Campbell of Youngstown, Pa., and Lieutenant-Colonel Marion, of Toledo. The losses are one killed, one wounded, and one missing, who were all in the "6th Regiment," Colonel Thompson, who does not know the names of his wounded and

This preponderance of field officers gives a good insight into the general condition of affairs. There are many more officers than are needed, and not enough men for the work undertaken. The Fenians had not in the affair to-day, which is ridiculously dignified as "the battle of Trout river," and have not at their command a single piece of artillery. The English had a few pieces, and they were effectively

The men engaged have different views. Some denounce General Starr and others uphold him. but this alternate support and denunciation is the fate of all who have commanded the Fenian

The men are now loitering about in this place unarmed, without means to procure food or lodgings. They cannot but be suffering, although

they keep up good spirits.

About 200 Fenians arrived at 2 to-day, and the announcement of the defeat at Trout river and the appearance of affairs here makes them believe that all is over.

Ceneral Gleason is in command of the Feni ans now, and the United States Marshal has seized a large quantity of the arms. Their recal ture is suggested, but if such an attempt is made, of course the United States troops will resist, and then comes an end to the whole affair. No amount of money can now prevent the complete if not altogether ignoble deteat of the so-called "invasion of Canada," and if any man intends to come to the front, he will need to supply himself with money enough to obtain food and shelter, and then pay his way back, if he does not care to suffer much, or to live on the bounty of the benevolent. The reckless dash may yet be made somewhere, but the results cannot be altered.

Canadian Reports.

ANOTHER FENIAN "ARMY" ROUTED-THEY BREAK AT THE FIRST VOLLEY-NONE OF THE CANADIANS INJURED-ONLY ONE FENIAN KILLED AND ONE TAKEN PRISONER.

TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—Matters in the neighborhood of Huntingdon early this morning assumed a good deal of interest. Gleason was reported to be in command of the Fenians, who were said to be well armed. The Canadian forces were immediately assembled, and active preparations were made for a fight. Troops were also ordered back to Pigeon Hill in anticipation of further trouble there. A small force of Fenians has also appeared at Island Pond. All quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers.

At 5 o'clock all the troops here, consisting of the 69th Regiment of Regulars, the volunteer garrison (artillery and engineers) of Montreal and the Huntingdon Battalion, all under command of Colonel Bagot, of the 69th, made an advance on the Trout river lines, where the Fenians had made a breastwork of rails leading across the field on the north bank of the Trout

At 8'30 o'clock, Colonel Bagot ordered the Huntingdon Volunteers, under command of Colonel McEshern, to deploy across the field. The 69th was ordered to advance along the road, and the artillery to cross the river and go up the south bank. The movements were per-fermed at once, and the whole line opened fire.

The Fenians fied at once, not firing more than twenty shots. The Canadians followed, firing as they went, until they reached the boundary line, when they stopped. The Fenian officers tried to re-form their men on crossing the line, using swords and revolvers, but it was all in vain; on they rushed to their old camp.

None of the Canadians were hurt, and the Fenians had only a few wounded. One is said to have been killed, and one was taken prisoner. The United States troops are advancing from Malone, and it is said they will take the Fenians prisoners before night. The Fenians numbered from 1500 to 2000; the Canadians about 1000. Feinforcements arrived during the day, among

them being Prince Arthur, who caused great enthusiasm by marching to the front with the

There must now be over 8000 Canadian volunteers and regulars under arms along the Vermont and Northern New York frontier to Montreal. There is some talk of further Fenian operations at Cook's Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly probable, as the whole rabble are utterly demoralized, and fighting more or less among themselves. A report reached here tonight that a Fenian force was gathering on the Detroit river. Ample preparations, however,

are made in that quarter.

A frigate will reach Quebec to-morrow, having on board the 78th Regiment from Hallfax.

THE FORLORN HOPE ON ITS WAY HOME-THE WHOLE MOVEMENT ENDED IN VERMONT-HOW

Vt May 27 .- The O'Nell! Fenian

FIRST EDITION fracas is now a complete failure and entirely at an end. The men have become so disheartened an end. The men have become so disheartened from repeated defeats and from the failure of a realization of the promises of their leaders that they are ready to return home, swearing they move in no other direction again, and threatening vengeance on any man who publicly or privately again lisps the word "Fenian" in

their hearing.

On the election of General Spear to the command of men composing the right wing of the army of liberation last night, new confidence seemed to be infused among the rank and file, and early to-day they again started out for the

The expectation and promise to them were that General Spear would join them a mile or two out of St. Albans at an early hour, when, after partaking of refreshments, which it was understood he would supply, they were to march again on Canada, the objective point this time being Pigeon Hole, the scene of General Spear's emphatic successes in 1866.

The men were early out on the Highgate road, and took positions at different points from one to three miles from here, where, hungry and footsore, they awaited the arrival of commander

and commissariat.

After a tarry of five hours, neither appearing, and the half-starving men having only a cup of water and smoke of tobacco with which to satiate their cravings for food, permitted human nature to get the best of their patriotism, and they declined to further serve in any capacity under such ill-starred leaders—such as they had thus far been made the victims of.

About 4 P. M. they started to return. At this hour (10 P. M.) nearly all have arrived back, and are awaiting transportation to their homes. Those who were able to pay their own fare back returned this evening, and a few more, fortunate enough to be able to do so, will return in the morning under the same auspices. They seemed to scorn the idea that they are beggars or objects of charity. Many others, not so well off in worldly goods, but with as much pride, have taken themselves quietly out of town, and engaged in agricultural or other pursuits, by which they hope to acquire funds to enable them to reach their destination without being either public or private debtors.

A movement, which might have proved un-fortunate, was started this morning by Major Moore, of New York. It was to recover the arms of the Fenians taken yesterday by the United States Marshal, Flanagan, under whose care they were being transported here. The idea was to arrest Flanagan, capture the arms, and deal them out again to the men. This projected movement came to the ears of the authorities here, and at once Battery I, of the 5th Artillery, was detailed for special duty, and they started for the front with full company equipage and one hundred rounds of ammunition. They passed out to Franklin in wagons, and the Fenians, as they moved by them, became convinced that further efforts on their part would place them between two fires, one, at least, of which they did not care to encounter, as they have much more respect for Uncle Sam's neutrality laws than they have for

British bayonets. This appeared to be the last feather on the camel's back, and the retreat commenced in good earnest.

About 7:30 o'clock Generals Meade, McDowell, Ingalis, and Van Vliet arrived here, and took quarters at the Weldon House. They were waited on this morning by a large number of citizens, to whom they expressed gratification at meeting. To-morrow they will dictate the terms of the United States Government to the nyaders, and allow them at legally desist. Among the arrivals in town to-day has been General John Gleason, who left on the noon train for Malone, where he was to take

It was also rumored, and authoritatively, that the Rebel General Moseby was in town, and that he had organized a band of men of one hundred or more strong, who were to move out to-night and inaugurate a guerilla warrare. It is so much like the man that it requires stronger proof than is in my possession to controvert it.

The Fenian officers, disgusted with the action Generals O'Neill and Spear, loudly denounced the manner in which the movement was conducted, and in the course of their remarks Colonel J. H. Brown, Lawrence, Major H. McGinnis, of Cambridge, and Captain John Monahan, of Burlington, were arrested, the two former in this village and the latter out on the Highgate road while at parade of his men.

They were taken before Jasper Rand, United States Commissioner, and each held to bail in \$5000 for appearance at the District Court in July. None of them could furnish bail. All were taken to apartments at the Weldon House in confinement. Subsequently Monahan's numerous friends succeeded in getting his bail cut down to \$1000, which was promptly furnished and he was released from confine-

Several Fenian stragglers, while on the way in from the front last night, assaulted a citizen of Fairfield, and one of them struck him with a sabre, cutting him so badly that his life is despaired of.

THE LAST OF LOPEZ.

Particulars of the Last Hours of the Dictator -How He Died and Struggled for Life-His Mother Thanks Heaven that He is Dead-

Mother Thanks Heaven that He is Dead-Scenes After His Death.

When Lopez was surprised by the Brazilians he was mounted on a grey horse, and trotted along with two of his aides-de-camp, all the rest of the party going on foot. This was the only time in which the Brazilians surprised the Dictator. The orderly of Colonel Tavares, the Brazilian commander, as soon as he heard that the grey horseman was Lopez, gave him a blow with a lance which wounded Lopez. gave him a blow with a lance, which wounded Lopez

in the abdomen.

At the same time others fired at him and at his aides-de camp, one of whom fell, having been wounded in the head. This was Caminos, one of Lopez's ministers. Although wounded again, Lopez continued to ride at half gallop towards the woods near by. Just at the entrance of this wood lay a great swamp, wherein the President's horse began to sink. To avoid any delay in his flight Lopez dismounted rapidly, took off his blouse, and disappeared

General Camara was then approaching, and was told by a major that Lopez was there. The general doubted it, but dismounted and penetrated into the wood, and found Lopez crossing a stream and en-deavoring to reach the opposite bank. General Camara entered the stream, and when at a short distance from Lopez, said to him, "Surrender, mar-shal! I am the Brazilian commander."

As an answer Lopez fired a shot in the direction of Camara, and, as he reached the bank, he fell on his knees exhausted. In half a minute more Camara stood near him, and ordered a soldier of the Ninth Infantry to disarm Lopez. Lopez did not quietly surrender, but struggled with the soldier for some

At the same moment a soldier of the cavalry came up, and seeing the hard struggle dred at Lopez, the ball entering his heart. The Dictator fell down, and in ten minutes more was dead.

HOW HE LOOKED WHEN KILLED. When Lopez was killed his feet were in the water, his body lying up the bank of the stream. He wore blue pantaloons, with a golden stripe, a very fine shirt-waist, and melico boots. His hat had been lost. In the pocket of his waistcoat a gold watch was found. The pockets of his blouse were also searched, and the only things found were two penholders, some note paper, and an ivory ring, the customary inscription, "Veneir ou morir."

THE LOPEZ FANILY going another road in two carts, Mrs. Lynch were going another road in two carts, Mrs. Lynch and children occupying one and Lopez's mother and sisters another—this one being a very rude one, and the other being escorted by a guard of soldiers. When Lieutenant-Colonel Martins met Mrs. Lynch's carriage, Colonel Pancho Lopez (about eighteen years old and a son of the Dictator) did not readily obey the order to surrender, as the rest of the party did, but, with lances and revolver, offered most serious resistance. After some shots had been fired by him, Colonel Martins exhausted his patience and

third the young man with his sword.

Then Mrs. Lynch descended from her carriage and laid her son's dead body on the front seat of it. She wept bitterly, loveking "Panchito! Panchito!" and opening his eyes while saying this. Mira Lynch were a black satin dress with trimmings and flounces of white satin. Her

hair was dressed as if for a soiree. On one of her fingers glittered four rings which sparkled with diamonds. The mother and sisters of Lopez, when taken, were in one wooden cart, on their knees, thanking Providence for the tyrant's fall. The poor old Lady Carrillo was sentenced to death, and Lieutenant Murizo had received instructions to lance her in case of being overtaken by the enemy.

A HORRIBLE STORY. It is horrible to consider the reason why the Dictator had proposed himself to commit such a nefa-rious crime. When Lopez was still at Panadero his mother was accused by a certain woman, the wife of a Marco (who was whipped daily), of having planned the death of his son by means of poison, that was to be given him in the form of caudy in an approaching festa. Lopez immediately summoned a council, composed of Resquin, Delgado, Falcon, Cav-alleri, President Maez, and Alveiro. Every member of this so-called council, except one, pronounced the story a mere fabrication; but Lopez, hearing of the result of the investigation, exclaimed, "Aveiro is my only friend," and ordered him to collect all evidence bearing on the case. It is useless to say evidence bearing on the case. It is useless to say that this infamous Aveiro complied with the wishes of his master, and did it so strictly that he quite often slapped the face of the old woman and beat her with his sword. As a consequence of this, Senorita Carrillo was condemned to death, and the matricidal hand of the tyrant appended to the sentence the cumpras se of his authority.

THE CRUELTY OF LOPEZ TOWARDS HIS MOTHER. It is believed that this feroclous disposition in the character of Lopez towards his own mother was im-pressed on him by the influence of Mrs. Lynch, who could never forgive her disapproval of her (Mrs. Lynch's) relations to her son. This story was referred to the Count d'Eu by the lady herself, in the presence of many Brazilian officers, soldiers, and a number of Paraguavans.

DANCING AROUND LOPEZ'S BODY. A few minutes after the imprisonment of Mrs. Lynch and the death of her dear Pancho the body of El Supremo was brought in. He had four wounds, and was barefooted; his feet were the admiration of those surrounding the body, such was miration of those surrounding the body, such was their delicacy and fineness. While all Brazilians were anxiously contemplating the remnants of the man that for five years had disturbed the peace of four nations for his own selfish sake, some Paraguayan women which accompanied the party began to dance around the body. Colonel Paranhos ordered these furies to get off, and the body to be interred with that of Pancho, as requested by Mrs. Lynch. Meanwhile Mrs. Lynch and several Brazilian officers cut Lopez's hair, the Brazilians dividing it among their friends. A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

All officers of the Brazilians agree that Mrs. Lynch is a charming, dangerous woman. The behavior after the death of her paramour has been tempered with a high tone of delicacy and haughtiness. "The maistail died as a hero and the chief of a State ought to die," said she, when told of the particulars of his death. Mrs. Lynch was sent down to Asuncion on

death. Mrs. Lynch was sent down to Asuncion on board of the Princeza.

When she discovered the city from on deck of this steamer she wept most piteously. She is going to be sent to Rio Janeiro, according to her own wishes, and thence to Europe. She has a fortune of upwards of \$100,000. She said that ex-Minister Mc-Mahon was the bearer of \$700 gold ounces, besides at her coin and of \$500 ounces, to be delivered to other coin and of 500 ounces, to be delivered to Emiliano Lopez, now in New York. One of the surviving sons of Mrs. Lynch is Leopold, a beautiful boy of four years of age. The officers of the

LOPEZ STAFF belong to the lowest strata of mankind. It was interesting to see how they change their feelings and language within five minutes. Resquin, Averie, and Rivero—this diabolical trinity—cravenly accused the man whom they served, and whose corpse they had in sight. Many others who were considered as prominent wen of the Perublica del Research minent men of the Republica del Paraguay were found to be nothing but a few boys and some "dotards," all ignorant, savage, and brutal. LOPEZ A GLUTTON.

While his own ministers depended only for their living on sour oranges, Lopez himself, up to a few months before his death, enjoyed all the comforts of life, and even certain luxuries, which contrasted painfully with the starvation that prevailed among his people. Colonel Thompson, the Englishman and aide-de-camp of Lopez, has already written that the marshal was a glutton; his statement is fully corroborated by his ministers, now in the hands of the allies. He always rose hungry from the table.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The Citizens' Association on the War Path-After the Rallway Companies. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judges Allison and Paxson.

Paxson.

Ti is morning Counsellor Shippen, accompanied by several members of the Citizens' Association, appasared before the bar of the court and recounted the many arisvances under which they and the public at large suffered by reason of the broken and dangerous condition of the public highways, saying that the injury to herses and vehicles, resulting from this condition of the streets, entailed upon the community a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Various remedies had been tried to correct this evil, but all were futile, and now, as a last resort, they had determined to memorialize the court and pray for relief. They set forth that the various railway corporations to whom the use of the streets had been given had, in consideration for the very liberal franchises granted them, bound themselves to keep the streets in thorough repair; yet the report of the inspectors appointed by the association represented that the streets on the routes of nine different companies, of which the Union line was mentioned as an instar omnium, were in a most dangerous and shameful condition, being torn up in many places and filled with holes and ruts. Now they prayed the Court to refer the matter to the Grand Jury, with a view to the indictment of these corporations for their dereliction of duty, if this was a proper remedy, as they had been advised by their solicitor it was.

No one appeared for the railway companies, and the

was.
No one appeared for the railway companies, and the Judges said they would consider the memorial and take such action upon it as was just and proper. The following are the names of the petitioners:

M. E. Rogers,
M. H. Rawle,
J. F. Tobias,
Samuel B. Thomas,
William Stevenson,
L. T. Salaignac,
Edward Shippen,
Custody of Children.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

William Terry vs. William Dougherty and wife. This was a suit of habeas corpus brought by the father to recover the custody of his infant daughter from her aunt. It appears that in 1863 the father left the child and joined the army, and the aunt at that time took charge of her and has supported and educated her ever since. The judge decided against the father and remanded the child in 160 the custody of her aunt.

Father Matthew O'Brien, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Almahouse, vs. Mrs. Sarah Marsh. In this case the mother of the child in question was an out-rast, abandoned pauper, and becoming exhausted by suffering and debauchery, took her baby in August last to Mrs. Marsh and begged her to keep it and rear it, and, being promised that the child should be properly cared for, went to the Almshouse to die. Being of the Roman faith, she upon her deathbed indentured the child to Father O'Brien, in order that it might be placed at a charity institution and brought up in the Church and hence arose the conflicting claims for her custody. The Court decided that the law was against Father O'Brien, and remanded the child into the custody of Mrs. Marsh.

Derringer vs. Derringer. In this case the father and mother, both young and in comfortable circumstances, are living apart, and the former sues to recover her child from the latter, having the principal right to it because of its tender age. The father consented to surrender the child upon the condition that the mother give security not to remove it from the State, having reason to fear that the intended going to Kansas. Judge Paxson required her to give this security in \$2000, and under this condition remanded the child into the custody.

After disposing of these cases the Court adjourned.

The Trueman Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Peirce.

In the case of Constable William Whitesides, of the Soventh ward, charged with the murder of Henry True-man, colored, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of man-slaughter.

The Beer Stamp Counterfelters. United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader. In the case of L. J. Shorman, tried for forging beer stamps, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Last even-ing William B. Grover was tried for the same offense and was convicted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE Saturday, May 28, 1870.

There is a slight improvement in the demand for money to-day, but it is below the average usual on the last day of the week, and the banks are offering large balances at 4 per cent, on Government collaterals, and occasionally on good railroad stocks or bonds, but the bulk of the latter species of loan is done at 4½ per cent. Discounts show no material improvement owing to the scarcity of paper. Business men seem contented with allowing trade to drag its slow length along, and we doubt if loans without interest or discount would impart much vitality to the market; at any rate lenders show no disposition to relax present rates, preferring rather

Both gold and Government bonds are dull and without material change. The range of sales for gold this morning was 114% and 114%, clos-

ing at about %. The latter are steady at last night's closing sales. There was another active movement in stocks,

and prices were somewhat unsettled but stronger. In city loans we notice small sales of the 6s, new issue, up to 103.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet but strong; sales at 53@52 81, closing at 52 94 bid. Lehigh Valley was active and advanced, telling freely at 58% @%. Pennsylvania was firm, selling at 57%. Camden and Amboy was steady at 119%, Minehill at 53%, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46%. Catawissa preferred was the at 461/4 @ 1/2. Catawissa preferred was the strongest and most active stock on the list, and sales were large at 58.

Canal stocks were quiet with Sales of Lehigh at 34; 18 b o. was bid for Schuylkill preferred. Bank shares were firm, with sales of Mecha-

Coal, Oil, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected, but there was an upward tendency

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 City 68, New 103 % 200 sh Read R . . c. 53
\$10000 do . . . 103 100 do . . c. 52 %
\$10000 Susq Bds . 46 100 do . . 52 % 1
\$3000 do . . . 45 % 100 do . . 52 % 1
\$1000 O C & A R bds 79 % 1000 Sun & E 7s . c. 92 % 100 do . . b60 . 52 % 1
\$1000 Sun & E 7s . c. 92 % 100 do . . b60 . 52 % 1
\$1000 Leh 68, 84 . . ls . 81 % 700 do . . ls . 52 9 % 1100 Sch N 68 % 2. 72
25 sh Mech Bank . 31 % 50 do 560 . 119 % 14 sh Leh Val . . 58 % 100 sh Cata Pf . . . 37 %

3 sh O C & A R.R. 46%

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%(8117%; 5-20s of 1862, 112%(8112%; do., 1864, 111%(8111%; do., 1865, 114%(8114%; do., 1864, 112%(8113%; Gold, 114%; 10-40s, 108%(8) 108%; 6s, 112%(8113%; Gold, 114%; 10-40s, 108%(8) 108%; 6s, 112%(8113%; Gold, 114%(8) 111%; do., 1865, 111%(8111%; do., 1865, 111%(8111%; do., 1865, 111%(8111%; do., 1865, 111%(8111%; do., 1865, do., 114%(8114%; 10-40s, 108%(8108%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112%(8113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114%(8114%; Sliver, 108%(810, Union Pacific R. R., \$930(8)240; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$775(8785; NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

Steck Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York May 28.—Stocks feverish. Money casy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20s, 1862, coupou, 123%; do. 1864, do., 112%; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 113%; do. 1861, 114%; 10. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108%; Virginia 6s, new, 63%; Messouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 105%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 124%; Michigan Southern, 97%; Illinois Central, 138%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108%; Chicago and Rock Island, 118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 31%. New York Money and Stock Markets.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, May 28,-Seeds-There is nothing of importance doing in Cloverseed or Timothy. We quote the former at \$8@8.25, and the latter at \$7. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at \$2.40.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton. The Flour mardet is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased

6@700 barrels in lots at \$4.50@4.75 for superfine; \$4.75@5.25 for extras; \$5@6.25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5:50@6:25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and \$6:75@8:25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour steady at \$5:25.

There is very little doing in Wheat to-day, but prices are steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1:31@1:32, and Western do. at \$1.28@1.30; white ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.50. Rye offered at \$1.10 for Pennsylvania, and \$1.03@1.04 for Western, without finding buyers. Corn is less active, and prices are in favor of buyers. Sales of 8000 bushdis yellow at \$108@1-10; and 500 bushels Western mixed at \$104@106. Oats are dull and weak. Sales of 5000 bushels Pennsyivania at 63@64c, In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Froduce intract.

Ba \$1.45@1.50. Corn firm and receipts small; white, \$1.18@1.19; jellow, \$1.19@1.15. Oats steady at 63c, R;e steady at \$1.16@1.15. Mess Pork firm at \$30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 21,22c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky firm at \$1.08@1.00.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORE, May 28 .- Cotton dull; sales 500 bales at 22%c. Flour firmer; sales 8000 bales State at \$4.75@ 5.70; Ohio at \$5@6; Western at \$4.75@6.35; and Southern, \$5.90@10. Wheat firmer, but quiet. Corn southern, \$5.90@10. Wheat firmer, out quiet. Corn steady: sales 20,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.08@112. Oats dull; sales 18,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 15@16%c.; kettle, 16%@16%c. Whisky quiet at \$1.07%@1.08.

deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 315, being a decrease of 44 over those of last week and a decrease of 17 from the correspond-ing period of last year. Of these, 152 were adults; 163 were minors; 231 were born in the United States; 64 were foreign; 30 were people of color; and 11 were from the country. Of this number, 53 died of consumption of the lungs; 16 of cenvulsions; 28 of scarlet fever; 14 of inflammation of the lungs; 21 of debility; 13 of disease of the heart; 6 of old age; 8 of marasmus; and 13 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the

different wards:-First 6 Sixteenth 9
Second 20 Seventeenth 6
Third 6 Eighteenth 8 Fifth. 13 Twentieth. Sixth 3 Twenty-first
Seventh 16 Twenty-second
Righth 9 Twenty-third Ninth 2 Twenty-fourth.
Tenth. 11 Twenth-fifth.

RICHMOND RELIEF FUND.-His Honor Mayor Fox RICHMOND RELIEF FUND.—HIS Honor Mayor FOX this morning received an additional contribution of \$25 from Messrs, John Scott & Sons. This, with the sum previously acknowledged (\$14,14:75), makes the grand total \$14,166 75. From a letter just received by his Honor we make the following abstract (the letter is dated May 25, 1870):—

"It will gratify you to hear personally the expressions of good feeling from the people here relative to the generous contributions, exceeding, I believe, those from any other city. The catastrophe was indeed a terrible one, and its horrors can only be understood by a visit to the spot." understood by a visit to the spot."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last evening our well-known fellow townsman and lawyer, William Vogdes, Jr., met with a painful and serious accident. Stepping on the front platform of one of the Vine street ears, he was in the act of paying his fare, when he slipped off the platform, and the heavily-laden car passing over both his legs, rendered amputation necessary. He was removed to his residence, No. 1213 Thomp-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Upshur Court-Martial.

Secretary Robeson's Reprimand.

Female Suffrage in the West. Important Commercial Statistics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Upshur Case—Secretary Robeson's Com-ments—The Reprimand. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- The following are the comments made by Secretary Robeson on the case of Commander Upshur, of the navy, who was recently sentenced by a court-martial to be reprimanded for purchasing a cadetship

for his son:-"This is a case of extraordinary and unprecedented character. The facts set forth in the charge and specifications were first discovered and disclosed by a Congressional investigation. The investigation and discovery of similar transactions between other parties led to the expulsion of one member of Congress, the resignation of others, and the passage of a resolution by the House of Representatives requesting the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court-martial for the trial of Commander Upshur for "conduct unbecoming an officer." In convene a court-martial for the trial of Commander Upshur for 'conduct unbecoming an officer.' In compliance with that request this court was convened, and Commander Upshur has been tried. The case is, therefore, quite unexampled in its origin. It is equally so in the character of the accusation prepared. The purchase and sale of appointments and commissions are familiar transactions in the army and navy of other countries, but are unknown to our military or naval service. Here every military and naval nomination, appointment, or com-mission should be made and conferred as a reward of merit, or as a means of advancing the public interests by opening an honorable career to pure and

honorable men.

"The Navy Department would not represent faithfully the tone and spirit of the navy were it less prompt than the House of Representatives to inquire into every charge of venality and corruption, or less certain when discovered to inflict the pre-

cribed punishment upon the offender.
"The Secretary of the Navy, therefore, as requested by the House of Representatives, convened a court for the trial of Commander Upshur. A court com-posed of intelligent and distinguished officers, all of whom were senior in rank to the accused, and hav-ing produced before that court all procurable proof in support of the charge and specifications, is now called upon to revise its proceedings, finding, and

"After careful examination and consideration of the facts and law, the Secretary has determined to approve the proceedings and finding of the court, and to carry its sentence into execution.

and to carry its sentence into execution.

"The court has stricken out of the specifications, as 'not proved,' all the allegations of corrupt intent on the part of the accused. Commander Upshur is, therefore, to be considered as not guilty of any such intention. His guilt, as found by the court, consists in the payment of money intended as the consideration for services rendered in procuring the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy. This the court, composed of his brother officers, consider court, composed of his brother officers, consider 'conduct unbecoming an officer.' They so declare by their findings, and the Secretary of the Navy concurs in the opinion. Appointments to the service may not properly be obtained by such means, and the navy at least must neither be, nor seem to be, in any way connected with the employment of them.
"It is of the utmost importance to the character and efficiency of any military service that its tone should be maintained at the highest standard of personal and professional honor, and particularly it should be invariably regarded and treated by all connected with it as entirely above and disconnected from mercenary influences of any kind. The use of such influences under any circumstances of inducement by a naval officer to procure an appointment to the Naval Academy is calculated to lower the tone of the service, when it should be highest and purest, and countenance or excuse of such action by his brother officers or by the department would bring the navy into deserved discredit. It is hoped that the expression of these views by the court to the department will serve to illustrate the true character of such conduct, and be sufficient to prevent any future resort to purchased services to btain either nominations, appointments, or privi-

leges in the service.
"This order will be taken as the reprimand provided by the sentence of the court, and will be read at the various Navy Yards and stations, and on board of all ships of war in commission. "George M. Roberon, "Secretary of the Navy."

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation. Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the customary synopsis of monthly report No. 8, which is now in press. The following are the values of the imports, domestic exports, and re-exports of foreign commodities for the month ending February 28, 1870, and the eight months ending at the same date, in comparison with the corresponding periods the previous year, the value of the imports and re-exports being given in specie, and those of the domestic exports in mixed cur-

Periods,	Imports,	Domestic Exports,	Re-xports.
Month ended Feb. 28, 1870 Month ended Feb.	\$36,971,583	\$40,905,652	\$3,200,578
28, 1809	35,178,113	35,768,065	2,227,540
Eight months ended Feb. 28, 1870 Eight months ended	288,215,663	325,183,433	20,519,786
Feb. 28, 1869	pen oca 904	264,187,200	19 614 916

		Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
American Foreign	(1869) (1870)	\$88,332,428 93,514,791 199,853,235 159,771,533	\$118,337,246 88,553,487 206,846,187 175,633,713	\$8,307,027 .240,606 12,512,752 5,384,123
			comparison t	

age of our total foreign trade carried in foreign vessels was 66, against 64 for the corresponding eight months of 1869. The imports of the eight months of the two fiscal

years are classified as follows:-

1,786,110 8,139,932	\$116,429,863 95,183,392
8	

The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the eight months ende i

February 28, 1870, were as follows:-Entered. American vessels..... 6,667 2 165,121 6,632 2,257 441 Foreign vessels...... 13,809 3,867,206 13,181 3,806,098

ing Feb. 28, '69. 18,748 5,536,506 18,781 5,558,385 In addition to the usual monthly summaries the report contains valuable comparative tables of the public debt; collections of internal revenue; value | New York yesterday.

SECOND EDITION of the tonnage of the Northern Lake ports, by States and customs districts, distinguishing the sail and steam; transportation on the New York canals from 1836 to 1869; voluminous, elaborate, and highly interesting statistics of the tonnage of the American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States for twenty years; and a miscellaneous collection of consular reports and commercial information of great value and interest to the legislator and to the business community.

FROM THE WEST.

Indiana Editors' Convention. Indianapolis, May 28 .- The annual convention of the State Editors' and Publishers' Association met in this city yesterday, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure a reduction of the duty on printing paper to 10 per cent., and that the Legislature be petitioned to pass laws requiring the State laws to be published in one paper of each political party in each county.

Burning of a Railroad Bridge. The bridge over the Whitewater river, on the line of the P. C. and St. Louis Railroad, was burned last night. It will be rebuilt imme-

Female Suffrage in St. Louis. St. Louis, May 28 .- There was a meeting at the Temple last night to organize a St. Louis county woman's suffrage association, to be auxiliary to the State Association, and was well attended. Judge John M. Konn presided. The following officers were elected:-President, W. Crow: Vice-Presidents, James E. Geatman. Francis Minor, Carl Ludkins, Albert Todd, T. C. C. Davis, Mrs. Alfred Clapp, Mrs. Stephen Ridgeley, Mrs. A. C. George, Miss Giles F. Filley, Mrs. Rosa Tileman. Secretary, Miss Mary Ebendy. Treasurer, Mrs. Isaac H. Stur-

An executive committee of fifteen was elected. which, with the officers, embrace some of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis. A constitution was adopted, and the association will immediately enter on an active canvass of the

The Atlantic and Great Western Rallroad. CINCINNATI, May 28 .- The reports of the various auditors of the counties through which the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad passes have valued the property of that corporation subject to taxation at \$4,170,000, an increase of \$600,000 during the past year. Decoration Day.

General Sherman will certainly be present at the decoration of soldiers' graves at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, on Monday next. The Cincinnati Spring Races.

The spring meeting running races will commence here on Monday next. Some of the best horses of Kentucky will arrive to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Municipal Election. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28. The entire Democratic judicial ticket was elected yesterday by majorities ranging from 200 to 400.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly. LOUISVILLE, May 28 .- In the Presbyterian Assembly yesterday the Judicial Committee made a majority and minority report on the overture from Montgomery, Alabama. The majority report favors the appointment of a committee of conference, with instruction that the difficulties which lie in their way of a cordial correspondence between the two bodies must be distinctly met and removed. One of the resolutions of the majority report says that they must purge themselves of error in regard to political utterances, deliberately pronounced year after year, and which in our opinion was a sad betrayal of the cause and kingdom of our common Lord and Head, nor can we by official correspondence consent to blunt the edge of this our testimony concerning the nature and mission of the Church as a purely spiritual body among

After some debate the majority report was adopted.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. London, May 28—Noon.—Consols for money, 94%, and for account, 94%, 94%. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 99%; 10-40s, 86%. Stocks 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 86%. Stocks steady. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 111%; Great Western, 28%.
Liverrool. May 28—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 10%(10%d.; Orieans, 11%(11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California LONDON, May 28-Noon.—Sugar firm both on the spot and affoat. Refined Petroleum dull. Linseed

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Oil dull. Turpentine firm.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., May 28.—The scar J. L. Simmons, before reported ashore below the Cape, has gone to pieces. The captain and a boy were lost.

The schr Thomas Borden, of Fall River, is ashore high and dry. The schr S. R. Thomas, of Middletown, Copn., has filled, and will probably be a total OSS. New York, May 28.—Arrived, steamship Union

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......56 | 11 A. M......62 | 2 P. M......64 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Norw. bark Frednaes, Brouland, Rotterdam, L. Wes-Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, Boston, Repplier, Gordon

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MAY 28

& Co. Schr L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Boston, ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Aries, Wifey, 48 hours from Boston, with mase, to H. Winsor & Co. Saw a large schooner ashore on Joe Flogger, which appeared to be in a very bad position. Off Wilmington, passed three barrs and two brigs; off Chester, one brig. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl,
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co,
Bark Warren White, White, from Matanzas, with molasses to K. C. Knight & Co.
N. G. bark Meridian, Lenz, from Bremen April 18th, with mase to

N. G. bark McFlohall, Lenz, from Bremes April
18th, with nodes to —
N. G. brig Holsatia, Rohde, 8 days from Alexandria, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, 10 days from St.
John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Mary E. Haskell, Haskell, from Trinidad.
Schr R. Shaw, Shaw, from Bath, Me., with fee to
Knickethocker Loc Co. Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr S. C. Evans, Harmer, from Richmond, Va.,

Schr Sarah L. Bright, Shaw, from Boston. Schr H. S. Brooke, —, from Boston, Schr J. P. Cake, Endicett, from Salem, Mass. Schr J. B. McShain, Cavanagh, from Rappahannock river. Schr Alex. Young, Young, from Providence,

Schr C. E. Jackson, Culien, from New Bedford. MEMORANDA. Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yester-

Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, hence for Boston, put into Sandy Hook yesterday for a harbor. Schr Aithea, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at